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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

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Feature of Issue: APPLES AND MINOR FRUITS.

Crop Prospects.

WHEAT.

Harvesting of wheat in the northern wheat producing regions of Argentina is proceeding under favorable conditions due to dry weather. In the southern districts temperatures below normal favor the filling of the grain.

The southern parts of the wheat regions of Chile, which usually suffer from excessive moisture, were benefited by the restricted rainfall during the current season. Heavier production in this region will partly compensate for losses from drought in the northern and central sections.

Harvesting of the Australian wheat crop has begun and returns to date indicate average yields, according to an unofficial report. A private estimate of the area reserved for grain during the 1924-25 season, compiled largely from reports of the Agricultural Departments of the Australian States, is 10,775,000 acres against 9,498,000 harvested last year, an increase of 13 percent. Should all of the acreage reserved for grain be harvested under favorable conditions this would result in a yield for the current season considerably above that of last year when the production amounted to 125,000,000 bushels.

An official preliminary estimate of the wheat acreage of New Zealand for 1924-25 is 170,000 acres compared with 173,864 acres harvested for grain in 1923-24.

WINTER SEEDLINGS.

The condition of wheat and rye seedlings in Esthonia is better than at the same time last year.

General rainfall in Algeria has benefited seedlings.

CORN.

Weather conditions in Rumania have been favorable for maturing the corn crop. A fair amount of new corn is now in condition for shipping if mixed with a good proportion of the old crop according to a private report.

The corn crop at Portugal will probably be below average although it is still too early for a definite estimate.

CROP PROSPECTS CONT'D.

COTTON.

The United States crop according to the December 1 estimate of the Crop Reporting Board is 13,153,000 bales of 478 pounds as compared to the November 21 estimate of 12,992,000 bales. Cotton ginned up to December 1 according to the Census report amounts to 12,225,025 running bales, compared with 9,243,380 bales up to the same date in 1923.

The new Chinese Cotton crop was reported as quite satisfactory at the end of September and about up to expectations unless bad weather were to set in, according to Consul General E. S. Cunningham at Shanghai. Exports of cotton from that port during September were 5,280 bales of 478 pounds as compared with only 2,910 bales for the same period last year. The crop in the lower Yangtze Valley is reported by the Chinese Economic Bulletin to be the largest in many years. This corroborates earlier reports of large yields in the important cotton growing provinces of Kiangsu, Hupeh and Hunan.

Receipts of cotton at Alexandria from August 1 to December 3 amounted to 888,399 bales of 478 pounds compared with 808,930 bales during the same period last year according to the Commercial and Financial Chronicle. Shipments during the same period amounted to 553,519 bales this year as compared with 561,052 bales last.

The 1924-25 crop of Anglo Egyptian Sudan is reported by Consul Wm. E. DeCourcy of Cairo to be 45,307 bales of 478 pounds, according to estimates furnished by the Sudan Department of Agriculture and Forests. Of this amount 29,518 bales are of Sakellaridis, and the remainder American cotton. The total crop for last season was 40,607 bales.

The area planted to cotton in the Union of South Africa is expected to be approximately 20,000 acres, which would be double the reported 1923-24 area, according to Vice Consul Pinkerton. He states in a later report, however, that a comparatively poor yield in the crop of 1923-24 may result in smaller plantings than the farmers had previously planned.

FLAX.

Correction: The statement in the issue of October 22, 1924 at the bottom of page 393 on German flaxseed and fiber production should read "Czechoslovakian flaxseed production is reported - - - - -".

SUGAR.

The latest estimates of the total European beet sugar crop as reported by European sugar statistician's show increases over earlier estimates. See page 632.

The 1924-25 sugar production in France is estimated to be 754,000 short tons refined sugar or 802,000 short tons in terms of raw sugar, according to a trade paper quoting an official estimate. This is an increase of 53.1% over the 1923-24 sugar season when the total crop amounted to 523,913 short tons. Should this estimate prove to be correct, this year France will reach practically her pre-war sugar production. The average production during the five years 1909 to 1913 amounted to 809,000 short tons. However, the sugarbeet

CFOP PROSPECTS CONT'D.

SUGAR CONT'D.

acreage is still below the 1909-13 average. The area sown to sugarbeets this year amounted to 449,000 acres as compared with the pre-war area of 612,000 acres.

The Porto Rican sugar crop for the coming season will amount to 519,000 short tons, according to the Secretary of the Porto Rico Sugar Producers Association. This is an increase of 74,000 short tons over last year's crop which amounted to 445,000 short tons.

Grinding in Cuba will begin later than usual this year, according to Himely's report of November 22, heavy rains having delayed the grinding up to the present time. Two of the sugar centrals belonging to the American Sugar Refining Company expect to begin grinding on December 8. Other Centrals expect to begin about December 15. The 1923-24 grinding season began December 10 as compared with November 27 in the preceding year. The season usually opens the latter part of November.

Omission: On page 557 of the issue of "Foreign Crops and Markets" for November 26, 1924 in the table on "Visible Supply of Sugar", the figures presented in the table should be read as short tons.

FRUIT.

The apple harvest in North America is greatly reduced this year. Both the United States and Canada have suffered large decreases in the 1924 crop. Reports from Europe which have been received to date indicate that while the European crop will probably come up to that of 1923 in quantity, the quality is in general inferior. A more detailed statement will be found on page 624.

The pear harvest in the United States is now estimated at 17,925,000 bushels, exceeded only in 1920, while Canada's harvest is slightly better than last year. The English pear crop, although only an average one, is much higher than that of 1923, when the crop was considered a failure. Favorable reports have also been received from Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and the Vaud district of Switzerland, which is the chief agricultural canton of that country.

ONION SEED CROP IN THE CANARY ISLANDS.

The 1924 onion crop for seed growing has been a very small one according to a report from Federico C. Varelas of Santa Cruz, Teneriffe. The next seed crop will therefore be much under the normal amount.

Of this year's onion seed crop the United States and Porto Rico had received 66,384 lbs. up to the middle of August according to Consul Wm. P. George of Teneriffe.

MARKET PROSPECTSBetter Prices for American Apples

American apples have felt less competition from the Nova Scotian product in British markets during late October and November. The heavy September shipments from the Canadian area so weakened the market as to cause a consistent withholding of apples from that source pending firmer conditions. According to recent advices, this action has been justified, and higher prices are expected for American apples in British markets. While no definite statement can be made to cover the whole season, prices up to December 6 were generally higher than for the same period last year.

Improvement in the Scandinavian Market for American Apples

The demand for American apples in Scandinavian countries is increasing, particularly in Norway and Sweden. In Denmark keen competition from central Europe has somewhat reduced sales of the American product.

Scandinavia Wants More American Citrus Fruit

A report from the Acting Commercial Attache at Copenhagen states that the Scandinavian market would welcome further efforts to introduce American citrus fruits into those countries. The trade seems to feel that the increased demand for citrus fruit would justify American exporters in increasing shipments to Scandinavian ports.

Hungarian Demand for American Pork and Beef

Demand continues in Budapest for American frozen meat, according to consular report. American supplies find an immediate sale upon arrival, apparently at a premium over domestic stock.

Increasing British Demand for Pork

Continued increases in British living costs are stimulating the demand for pork products. No quotations for American Wiltshire sides were made for the week ending December 3, but Danish and Canadian were quoted at the low levels of 21.85 and 19.77 cents respectively.

Japanese Demand for North American Wheat

Japan expects to import 20,000,000 bushels of the world's 1924-25 wheat crop. North America and Australia are counted upon for 8,300,000 bushels each. Manchuria is expected to provide the other 3,400,000 bushels, according to the Acting Commercial Attache at Tokyo.

WORLD LIVESTOCK MEAT AND WOOL NEWS.

Keen competition and high prices characterized the wool sales held at Christ Church, New Zealand, on Saturday, November 29, according to a cable received from Vice Consul Hudson of Wellington. Nearly all of the 11,000 bales offered were sold. The wool generally was well grown and sound but a large proportion "was dusty, particularly that coming from the plains. While the bulk of the offerings were halfbred wool there was also a fair showing of plains crossbred. British buyers purchased practically two thirds, and the United States and local mills most of the balance, only occasional lots going to continental buyers. Prices ranged as follows: Merino 52.1 to 73.3 cents - Halfbred, 54.0 to 81.1 cents - Corriedale 57.9 to 79.1 cents - Threequarter bred, 42.5 to 65.6 cents - Medium crossbred, 42.5 to 57.9 cents - Coarse crossbred 23.2 to 46.3 cents and Crutchings 21.2 to 44.4 cents per pound.

According to the Yorkshire Observer of November 18, the Australian Wool Growers' Council and National Council of Wool Selling Brokers have decided to spread the wool selling season from January to June for the realization of the balance of the 1924-25 clip. A total of 1,150,000 bales will be disposed of as follows: January 200,000 bales, February 225,000, March 250,000, April 250,000, May 130,000 and the balance in June.

The number of sheep in Western Australia on December 31, 1923 was 6,595,867 compared with 6,664,135 on December 31, 1922. This represents a decrease of 1 per cent. All returns thus far received from New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria and Western Australia indicate fewer sheep at the beginning of the year 1924 than at the same date of 1923. As both autumn and spring lambing this year have been successful, returns for 1925 are likely to show an increase in sheep in Australia.

Exports of wool from Australia during July, August and September, the first three months of the 1924-25 season, totaled 232,000 bales compared with 141,000 for the same period of 1923 or an increase of 64.5 per cent. Exports from New Zealand decreased from 45,000 bales for July, August and September 1923 to 37,000 for the same three months of 1924.

Sales of wool at the Central Produce Market in Buenos Aires from January 1 to September 30, 1924 amounted to 59,433 bales of 925 lbs. compared with 82,904 bales during the same period last year. The sales in that market during the calendar year 1923 amounted to 132,769 bales compared with 203,574 bales in 1922.

The number of animals slaughtered in freezing, salting and preserved meat works in Argentina during the eight months January to August 31, 1924 were as follows; figures for same period of 1923 in parenthesis; Cattle 3,192,266 (2,285,484), sheep 3,093,054 (3,089,994), swine 79,921 (102,296). Cattle showed an increase of 40 per cent and swine a decrease of 22 per cent while sheep were about the same.

Stock raising in Brazil was fairly successful during 1923 due to the resumption of activities on the part of several large packing houses in Sao Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul. Frozen meat exports amounted to 146,818,000 pounds against 66,663,000 pounds in 1922 and 129,688,000 in 1921. See page 644.

SUMMARIES OF CABLES AND LEADING ARTICLES IN THE ISSUE

Lower Butter Prices in London, Copenhagen and New York

Lower butter prices prevailed on a slow market in London, according to the weekly cable as of December 4, from the United States Agricultural Commissioner in that city. For the week ending on that date, while 92 score butter in New York declined 1-1/2 cents, Danish stocks in London were the only ones to retain the New York price level. Certain shipments to London of American butter made when better prices prevailed there than in New York were returned as the English market fell. See page 645.

German Pork Market

Prices in the German hog market for the week ending December 3 showed considerable strengthening over the quotations for the preceding week, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner Shoup at Berlin. The report stated that heavy hogs brought \$16.74 against \$15.38 for the preceding week. Receipts of hogs at fourteen markets showed a slight decline from the total for the week ending November 26, which probably influenced the prices demanded. The price of lard in tierces at Hamburg maintained their relatively steady position, showing a slight tendency to rise. Margarine prices on the Berlin market remained unchanged. See page 645.

A generally rising market for American apples in Liverpool and London is shown in the cabled quotations on page 646 for the week ending December 6, 1924.

The Canadian apple crop of 1924 is considerably smaller than that of 1923. Adverse weather conditions and disease have resulted in heavier quantities than usual being classed as "C" grade. See page 625.

The European apple crop will probably equal that of last year in size, according to preliminary estimates. The quality, however, will be generally inferior. See page 624.

Great Britain made her first estimate of fruit production in 1923. Lack of organization in the industry has hampered the securing of definite figures. See page 626.

Exports to Europe of American apples have increased rapidly since the war. For the year ending June 30, 1924, the total exports were larger than any since 1900, and about four times the 1922 figure. The United Kingdom continues to be our best customer, followed by Scandinavia and Germany. See pages 628 and 641.

The South American trade shows substantial gains, in some cases exceeding the pre-war figures. All our customers took more apples in 1924 than in any other post-war year. See page 642.

Grains: Exports from the United States, July 1-Dec. 6, 1923 and 1924

Pork: Exports from the United States, Jan. 1-Dec. 6, 1924

Commodity.	July 1- Dec. 4,	July 1- Dec. 6,	Week ending			
	1923	1924	Nov. 15, 1924	Nov. 22, 1924	Nov. 29, 1924	Dec. 6, 1924
Grains:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
Wheat.....	a/	b/	5,100	7,544	4,373	5,575
Wheat flour.....	b/	b/	--	--	--	--
Rye.....			488	353	108	697
Corn.....			411	138	38	127
Oats.....			247	85	44	360
Barley.....			1,106	907	875	979
Pork:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Hams & shoulders, inc. Wiltshire sides....		286,852	2,613	2,558	1,129	1,256
Bacon, inc. Cumber- land sides.....		319,039	5,648	5,448	4,801	5,303
Lard.....		879,590	6,981	15,851	8,468	10,546
Pickled pork.....		26,538	202	105	251	147

Compiled from official reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Including wheat flour via Pacific ports.

b/ July 1-Oct. 31, not reported weekly from Atlantic Coast ports.

EUROPEAN BEET SUGAR ESTIMATES.

Revised estimates of the total European beet sugar crop show increases over earlier estimates. Estimates have been issued by F. O. Licht of Magdeburg, Dr. Gustav Mikusch of Vienna, and Mr. Alexander, Editor of "Journal des Fabricants de Sucre". Mr. Alexander's estimates are in terms of refined sugar and are therefore not comparable with those of Licht and Mikusch which are quoted as raw sugar. The estimates are as follows:

Date of Estimates.	Licht	Mikusch	Alexander
	raw sugar.	raw sugar.	refined sugar.
	Short tons.	Short tons.	Short tons
Revised estimate, Nov. 28.....	--	7,767,000	--
Revised estimate, October 30.....	7,673,000	7,561,000	6,751,000
First estimate, September 30.....	7,385,000	7,094,000	6,438,000
Final estimates for the 1923/24 crop	5,575,000	5,640,000	5,051,000

APPLE PRODUCTION IN NORTH AMERICA AND EUROPE.

The following table of available figures on the production of apples, shows the relative position of the apple producing countries of North America and Europe during the past five years and their importance in comparison to other countries reporting.

APPLE PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES 1920 to 1924.

	: 1920	: 1921	: 1922	: 1923	: 1924
	: Bushels	: Bushels	: Bushels	: Bushels	: Bushels
Canada (Commercial Crop):	17,486,000:	16,103,000:	15,145,000:	13,479,000:	9,676,000
United States (Total Crop):	223,677,000:	99,002,000:	203,628,000:	196,770,000:	177,238,000
United States (Commer-	:	:	:	:	:
cial Crop).....	111,715,000:	64,671,000:	95,835,000:	102,909,000:	81,564,000
Mexico.....	---	---	63,000:	---	---
England & Wales.....	a/	a/	a/	10,827,000:	b/
France.....	c/3,145,000:	c/6,622,000:	a/16,176,000:	---	---
Italy.....	10,514,000:	c/8,226,000:	e/12,722,000:	e/13,898,000:	---
Greece.....	131,000:	64,000:	---	---	---
Czechoslovakia.....	16,967,000:	7,917,000:	14,790,000:	8,517,000:	f/
Switzerland.....	5,048,000:	1,983,000:	8,039,000:	---	---
Yugoslavia.....	---	6,727,000:	7,722,000:	g/7,349,000:	---
Bulgaria.....	21,000:	8,000:	---	---	---
Chosen.....	415,000:	443,000:	455,000:	546,000:	---
Australia.....	6,248,000:	5,870,000:	6,546,000:	---	---
New Zealand.....	1,124,000:	990,000:	1,469,000:	---	---
Chile.....	h/ (27,250,000)	(27,850,000)	---	---	---

a/ See report on Fruit Growing Industry in England on page 626.

b/ England reports a decreased crop in 1924.

c/ Table apples only.

d/ Table apples & Pears.

e/ Apples, pears, quince and pomegranates.

f/ The apple harvest is reported to be much higher than in 1923.

g/ Taken from private source quoting an official source. This figure in the source is quoted as 16 million kilograms, which reduces to 734,900 bushels. It is believed that an error was made in the use of the decimal point, although it is possible that the production was decreased to that extent.

h/ The figures given pertain to the number of apples produced in Chile.

The Canadian apple crop is nearly 4 million bushels less than in 1923, with the grade generally inferior. The United States has a decreased supply of apples due to poor yields in Washington, Idaho, Michigan and the commercial sections of Pennsylvania and Maryland. The 1924 crop shows a decrease of some 9 1/2 million bushels. In general, the apples are smaller and of a poorer quality than last year.

Reports from Europe which have been received to date, indicate that while the European crop was probably as large as that of 1923, the quality is general was inferior. High grade apples are now commanding good prices in those markets.

Reports from Great Britain indicate a decreased apple crop in 1924. There is a scarcity of home grown table stock, and only a moderate demand for British apples, except the best graded samples.

APPLE PRODUCTION IN NORTH AMERICA AND EUROPE - CONT'D.

The crop in Germany is reported to have been heavy but of an inferior quality. The Netherlands report the 1924 crop of apples to be of small size and poor color. The crop was of moderate size but first quality fruit is scarce. The Belgian apple crop is reported to have been about equal in quantity to that of 1923, although the yield of first quality fruit was small.

The Vaud district of Switzerland, which is the leading agricultural section, reported the 1924 apple crop to be 98% of normal. In Czechoslovakia there was a decided increase in the harvest, according to Consul C. S. Winans. The Bulgarian districts of Stara-Zagora and Haskovo, which have 1310 acres of apple trees, are reported to have had an excellent fruit crop, according to the "Economic Review". Latvia will have no exportable surplus this year. Yugoslavia has reported the apple crop of Serbia to be scanty but the crop in Slovenia, the next most important apple growing district, was better than that of 1923.

THE CANADIAN APPLE CROP.

The 1924 commercial apple crop in Canada shows a decrease of 3,803,000 bushels from that of 1923 when the production amounted to 13,479,600 bushels. The losses occurred in the principal producing regions in the provinces of Nova Scotia, Ontario, and British Columbia. Slight gains were made in the minor producing provinces of New Brunswick and Quebec but were not large enough to offset the losses experienced in the chief producing centers.

In Nova Scotia dry, hot weather during July and early August caused heavy dropping from the trees. There was also some infection from scab. A recent consular report, puts the harvest in the Maritime provinces at 75 to 80 per cent of that of 1923.

Heavy dropping was also experienced in Western Ontario and considerable damage was done in Eastern Ontario by apple scab and insect pests. Every district in Ontario reports a decrease in the 1924 apple crop.

British Columbia reports a greatly reduced crop of fair quality and good coloring, although Leaf Roller has done considerable damage in some districts, resulting in a larger percentage of "C" grade apples than usual. The districts of Salmon Arm, Armstrong, Mirror Lake and Nelson, however, report increases.

Late varieties seem to have been least affected. The Baldwin, King, and Russet show good crops in general.

a/ COMMERCIAL APPLE PRODUCTION IN CANADA 1923 AND ESTIMATED 1924 (b).

	1923	1924
	Bushels	Bushels
New Brunswick.....	207,900	259,800
Nova Scotia.....	5,463,200	3,824,000
Quebec.....	195,300	263,600
Ontario.....	3,913,200	2,739,200
British Columbia.....	3,700,000	2,590,000
Total.....	13,479,600	9,676,800

a/ Dominion of Canada, Department of Agriculture - Fruit Branch. October 1924

b/ One bbl. is assumed to be equivalent to three bushels and 1 box to be the equivalent of a bushel.

THE FRUIT GROWING INDUSTRY IN ENGLAND.

Reports of the British Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries on the acreage under crops and the agricultural production of England and Wales, show that England produces considerable quantities of the common varieties of orchard fruits. In 1920 the British government made an attempt to estimate the acreage of apples, pears, cherries and plums. This acreage included numbers of mixed orchards, in which the ruling variety determined the classification, as well as a number of orchards which were planted to both small fruit and vegetables. These unsatisfactory estimates were discontinued in succeeding years, no further attempt at enumeration being made until 1923, when an estimate of the number of fruit trees was made.

Of the 21,638,000 fruit trees reported for that year 14,052,000 were apple trees, 4,642,000 were plum, 1,757,000 were pear, and 767,000 were cherry trees. Kent the largest fruit producing area, contains 25% of the apple trees, 30% of the pear trees, 60% of the cherries and over 25% of the plum trees. The other leading fruit growing counties are Devon, Somerset, Worcester, Hereford, Norfolk, and the Isle of Ely.

It is officially estimated that during 1923 approximately 10,827,000 bushels of apples were produced, 1,867,000 bushels of which were table apples, 5,273,000 bushels were cooking apples, and the rest cider fruits. Pears were estimated at 207,400 bushels. Of these 32,500 bushels were table pears, 15,900 bushels were cooking pears, and 159,000 bushels were pears for beverage purposes. There were 18,256,000 lbs. of cherries and 48,160,000 lbs. of plums produced in 1923.

Small fruits have always found great favor among the British consuming public. The acreage planted to strawberries, raspberries, currants and gooseberries has increased steadily since 1920, the area sown to strawberries now exceeding the pre-war area by 2,600 acres. In 1923 there were 84,336,000 lbs. of strawberries produced, 10,752,000 lbs. of raspberries, and 62,048,000 lbs. of gooseberries. There were 26,544,000 lbs. of currants produced, 11,984,000 lbs. of which were red and white currants, and 14,560,000 lbs. were black currants.

ACREAGE OF SMALL FRUIT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Variety	: 1920	: 1921	: 1922	: 1923	: 1924
	: Acres	: Acres	: Acres	: Acres	: Acres
Strawberries.....	15,600	19,400	21,500	26,000	:
Raspeberries.....	5,900	6,500	6,700	6,900	:
Currants & Gooseberries..	20,700	21,600	21,900	23,600	:
Others, including	:	:	:	:	:
mixed areas.....	16,700	25,100	25,100	a/ 7,300	:
Total.....	58,900	72,600	74,700	a/ 63,800	73,500

a/ Decrease due to greater accuracy in the reporting of "other small fruit" according to the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

AMERICAN APPLES IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

The foreign market situation for American and Canadian apples during the 1924-25 season seems to be encouraging even though total shipments from the beginning of the 1924-25 season to November 15 amounted to only 2,120,000 barrels, as compared with 2,170,000 barrels during the corresponding period last year, boxes having been converted to their barreled equivalent. Improved economic conditions in European markets, together with reduced production in the United States and Canada, and a crop of poor quality in Europe, are reflected in the general price level that has been maintained by American apples in the United Kingdom since the opening of the season.

Approximately 86 per cent of the 1924-25 shipments have gone to the United Kingdom. The Scandinavian countries, however, have also been on the market for considerable quantities of both American and Canadian apples. In addition to direct shipments to Scandinavia of 49,000 barrels and 128,000 boxes a considerable volume of indirect trade was carried on by means of which American and Canadian apples arrived at Scandinavian and other continental markets through transshipments from British ports, particularly from Hull.

Germany and South America have been in the market for increasing quantities of apples this season. Total exports of American and Canadian apples to Germany from August 23 to November 15, the first twelve weeks of the 1924-25 shipping season, amounted to 29,000 barrels and 117,000 boxes. Shipments to South American markets during this period amounted to 37,000 barrels and 121,000 boxes. There were practically no shipments to Germany and South America during the first few months of the 1923-24 season. American and Canadian apples are likewise finding a good market in The Netherlands this season.

Rotterdam, Hamburg, Bremen, Christiania, Gotheburg and Copenhagen are the leading apple importing ports of the continent. Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Manchester and Southampton lead in the United Kingdom, and provided the chief foreign markets during the last two seasons. Most of the shipments to ^{other} British ports went to Hull, from whence considerable quantities were later transshipped to the Continent.

The commercial apple crop in Canada for 1924 is 30 per cent lower than last year, while the commercial crop of the United States is only 10 per cent short. An increased demand in Europe for high-grade fruit, therefore, will be more easily supplied from the United States than from Canada. As in domestic markets, the increasing foreign trade can be encouraged by careful timing of shipments and the maintenance of quality and condition of the product.

The following tables compiled from the weekly reports of the International Apple Shippers' Association give the exports of apples from the United States and Canada from the beginning of the present season to November 15, as against exports in the corresponding period of the previous season, and total exports for the seasons 1922-23 and 1923-24.

EXPORTS OF AMERICAN AND CANADIAN APPLES
Beginning of Seasons 1923-24 and 1924-25 to November 15.

Destination	Season 1923-24		Season 1924-25	
	to Nov. 15		to Nov. 15.	
	Barrels	Boxes	Barrels	Boxes
Liverpool.....	552,685	622,427	477,540	506,289
London.....	263,617	405,604	243,419	540,795
Glasgow.....	254,739	394,333	230,632	352,961
Manchester.....	138,074	109,799	138,076	66,760
Southampton.....	88,193	243,373	64,109	175,894
Other British ports.....	95,212	106,602	96,917	67,258
Total Great Britain.....	1,392,520	1,832,138	1,250,693	1,709,957
Scandinavia.....	62,576	236,466	49,108	127,632
Other Ports.....	2,346	22,203	78,913	386,130
Grand Total.....	1,457,442	2,140,807	1,378,714	2,223,719

Source: Weekly Reports of International Apple Shippers' Association.

EXPORTS OF AMERICAN AND CANADIAN APPLES
Seasons 1922-23 and 1923-24

Destination	Season 1922-23		Season 1923-24	
	Ended May 5.		Ended May 3.	
	Barrels	Boxes	Barrels	Boxes
Liverpool.....	542,968	878,076	1,148,172	1,374,249
London.....	363,321	395,070	659,209	1,107,924
Glasgow.....	316,545	748,005	416,133	664,602
Manchester.....	204,406	158,106	377,631	191,264
Southampton.....	12,064	214,403	139,157	471,155
Other British ports.....	131,303	181,097	270,452	229,764
Total Great Britain.....	1,660,607	3,074,757	3,010,754	4,108,958
Scandinavia.....	15,624	159,324	125,204	500,481
Other ports.....	5,754	11,323	51,010	775,622
Grand Total.....	1,681,985	3,245,404	3,186,968	5,385,061

Source: Weekly Reports of International Apple Shippers' Association.

UNITED STATES FRUIT EXPORTS BY CUSTOMS DISTRICTS

Statistics compiled by the Foodstuffs Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce show that the Customs District of New York leads all other Districts of the country in the exportation of apples and pears. The Customs District of Michigan, however, takes first place in exports of oranges, while the San Francisco District leads in the exports of raisins and lemons. The Montana and Idaho Customs District takes first place in the exportation of peaches. Detailed statistics on the exportation of apples, oranges, lemons, pears, peaches and raisins by Customs District during the calendar year 1923 will be found on page 629.

UNITED STATES FRUIT EXPORTS, 1923, BY CUSTOMS DISTRICTS

United States	Apples		Oranges
Customs Districts	Boxes	Barrels	Boxes
Maine and New Hampshire...	27,805	8,954	40,378
Vermont.....	64	3,724	415
Massachusetts.....	142,055	57,794	11,301
St. Lawrence.....	40,387	18,191	26,232
Buffalo.....	25,607	3,231	58,846
New York.....	2,423,034	1,231,716	36,093
Philadelphia.....	6,570	33,311	-----
Virginia.....	-----	12,496	-----
Florida.....	61,060	9,262	11,611
New Orleans.....	17,636	2,328	1,610
San Antonio.....	47,872	1,841	617
El Paso.....	19,111	17	410
Arizona.....	8,137	53	1,091
Los Angeles.....	4,331	9	73,971
San Francisco.....	188,376	9	88,682
Oregon.....	673,096	-----	3
Washington.....	559,389	662	149,906
Montana and Idaho.....	133,073	5	156,432
Dakota.....	59,162	1,172	198,915
Duluth and Superior.....	3,616	147	12,822
Michigan.....	223,329	16,917	1,423,311
All others.....	1,938	62	1,187
Totals.....	4,670,648	1,401,831	2,293,833

United States	Lemons	Pears	Peaches	Raisins
Customs Districts	Boxes	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Maine and New Hampshire...	2,590	418,515	54,287	19,684
Vermont.....	34	59,058	400	120,429
Massachusetts.....	1,142	2,739,946	23,355	78,514
St. Lawrence.....	2,677	1,819,014	365,853	310,645
Buffalo.....	2,128	1,379,816	750,351	991,580
New York.....	4,889	21,053,390	53,352	16,655,902
Philadelphia.....	-----	217,672	-----	72,200
Maryland.....	-----	-----	4,600	1,250
Florida.....	1	2,218,188	241,596	10,087
Mobile.....	3	2,700	300	3,654
New Orleans.....	66	150,506	28,475	199,005
San Antonio.....	130	173,920	119,401	506,548
El Paso.....	59	533,547	445,369	196,257
Arizona.....	145	11,542	4,765	25,785
Los Angeles.....	1,414	67,749	99,956	12,770
San Francisco.....	53,003	449,904	36,880	32,275,142
Oregon.....	-----	227,796	-----	56
Washington.....	11,162	2,220,544	2,141,437	419,747
Montana and Idaho.....	38,104	3,633,335	4,836,500	1,180
Dakota.....	35,802	1,016,821	1,452,878	4,537,824
Duluth and Superior.....	165	153,596	112,880	71,750
Michigan.....	28,333	12,574,359	4,267,712	21,286,878
All others.....	125	5,327	8,746	17,113
Total.....	181,972	51,182,245	15,049,098	77,814,000

Source: Foodstuffs Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

TRANSPORTATION COSTS

The following figures secured from the International Apple Shippers Association and the United States Shipping Board gives the ocean freight rate on apples in barrels and boxes during the season 1912-13 to 1924-25 inclusive from Atlantic ports to United Kingdom ports.

OCEAN FREIGHT RATES
ATLANTIC SEABOARD TO UNITED KINGDOM

Seasons	Ordinary stowage		Under refrigeration	
	Per bbl	Per box	Per bbl	Per box
1912-13.....	\$0.69	\$0.21	\$0.95	\$0.27
1913-14.....	.69	.21	.95	.27
1914-15.....	.95	.25	1.75	.55
1915-16.....	1.25	.35	2.25	.70
1916-17.....	2.00	.72	2.90	.81
1917-18 (none shipped).....	----	----	----	----
1918-19 (none until Dec.1918).....	5.00	1.25	No cargo space	
1919 (To Jan. 21).....	5.00	1.25	available	
1919 (Jan. 21 to Dec.).....	3.00	.85	3.50	1.08
1919-20 (From December on).....	2.50	.70	3.00	.85
1920-21.....	1.75	.60	2.25	.75
1921-22.....	1.25	.45	1.75	.65
1922-23.....	.90	.30	1.40	.50
1923-24.....	.90	.30	1.40	.50
1924-25 (Oct. to Dec. 1924).....	.90	.30	1.40	.50

Source: International Apple Shippers Association, 1912-13 to 1921-22.
United States Shipping Board 1922-23 to 1924-25.

The ocean freight rate, including refrigeration, during the 1921-22 season from Pacific Coast Ports via Panama Canal to Great Britain was \$1.00 per box on apples. The present rate is 90¢ a box. The combined rail and ocean rate on shipments across the continent to Atlantic Seaboard and thence to the United Kingdom will depend on the type of services employed. The railroad rate from Hood River, Oregon, or Wenatchee and Yakima, Washington to New York under refrigeration is \$0.86 under ventilation \$0.7425 and under heater \$0.782 per box. Those figures plus the ocean freight rate from New York to United Kingdom make a combined railroad and ocean rate higher than the all-water rate through the Panama Canal.

The exportation of apples from the Pacific Coast to the United Kingdom and Europe via the Canal has increased rapidly during the past three years. Beginning with a few thousand boxes as an experiment in 1920, direct exports through the Canal exceeded one million boxes last year.

The ocean rate on barreled apples from the Atlantic seaboard to the United Kingdom is 90¢ a barrel, ordinary stowage, and \$1.40 a barrel refrigerated. The railroad rate to New York from Martinsburg, West Virginia is 33¢ a 100 lbs. The combined rail and ocean rate from Martinsburg to ports of the United Kingdom works out at \$1.42 a barrel, ordinary stowage, and \$1.90 a barrel refrigerated.

United Kingdom

The British Isles annually consume the equivalent of approximately 9,000,000 barrels of apples, half of which are grown at home, according to a statement recently made by Mr. H. V. Taylor, Deputy Controller of Agriculture for the United Kingdom. The importance of the United States as a source of supply is evidenced by the fact that our annual exports to that market during the five years ended June 30, 1924 have averaged 1,541,000 barrels, out of our total annual exportation of 2,133,000 barrels, boxed apples having been converted to their equivalent in barrels at the rate of three to one. Shipments from the United States to the United Kingdom during the twelve months ended June 30, 1924, which period corresponds closely to the actual shipping season, amounted to the record total of 2,955,000 barrels, or approximately 72 per cent of that season's total exportation of 4,098,000 barrels.

The commercial apple crop of the United States in 1923 was 34,303,000 barrels which represented an increase of 7.4 per cent above the 1922 production of 31,945,000 barrels. The commercial apple crop in Canada in 1923 was officially given at 4,459,850 barrels which represents a decrease of 11.6 per cent from the crop of 1922. Canada is our only competitor in high grade apples in the British markets from August through April. At about that time both American and Canadian varieties usually drop out of the trade, giving a comparatively free market to Australian apples which come into season during April

and remain on the market until August. Total exports from Canada last season were the equivalent of approximately 1,700,000 barrels, of which about 90 per cent was shipped to the United Kingdom.

British markets have no special preference for boxed apples as against barreled stock. The leading barreled varieties in British markets are the York Imperial, Yellow Newtown, Jonathan, Baldwin, Winesap, Gano and Ben Davis. The preferred box varieties are the Delicious, Yellow Newtown, Jonathan, Winesap, Spitzenburg, Rome Beauty, Grimes Golden and King David.

Following are the unweighted averages of high and low prices during the first nine weeks of the shipping season of 1922-23, 1923-24 and 1924-25.

PRICES OF AMERICAN APPLES ON BRITISH MARKETS

Variety	:	Unit	9 weeks average		
			1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
York Imperial.....	:	Per bbl.	\$5.83	\$5.43	\$5.83
Baldwin.....	:	Per bbl.	5.65	5.34	5.57
Winesap.....	:	Per bbl.	6.20	5.69	5.42
Ben Davis.....	:	Per bbl.	5.60	5.22	5.48
Gano.....	:	Per bbl.	6.00	5.18	5.48
Yellow Newtown.....	:	Per box	2.91	2.55	2.88
Spitzenburg.....	:	Per box	2.18	2.42	2.65
Jonathan.....	:	Per box	2.37	2.32	2.90

The British have a distinct preference for certain sizes. Large sizes are considered an advantage in the case of the cheaper apples, sold for cooking purposes. For dessert purposes, however, medium sizes, irrespective of cost, are generally preferred. If the consumer is paying 12 to 18 cents a pound he feels that he must get several apples at that price. Consequently he calls especially for such sizes as 150s to 175s. The retailer also prefers the smaller sizes since they lend themselves to more accurate weighing.

FOREIGN MARKETS FOR AMERICAN APPLES, CONT'D.

Hamburg a/

Hamburg is the chief point of entry for American apples going to Germany. That city is the center of the German and the central European Baltic and Scandinavian fruit trade. Before the war Germany took as many as 500,000 barrels of Canadian and American apples annually. These apples were imported on consignment for sale at the Hamburg fruit auctions where they were disposed of to agents representing the German, Scandinavian and Russian trade. In addition there was a good trade in boxed apples, chiefly from the States of Washington and California, as many as 200,000 boxes having been sold in some seasons. The season runs from October through February.

The effective demand for American apples in Germany experienced a slump after the war, but by 1924 imports were above the 1914 level. Since the war there has been a strong potential demand for superior quality American apples, which could not be satisfied however, until the recent stabilization of German currency. Barreled apples have the largest sale on the Hamburg market, but there is also a good demand for boxed varieties. In Germany the home-grown Gravenstein is the popular variety, and is used as a basis for comparison with imported apples.

The experience of the past few years has shown that, as between the different box sizes, larger apples than 125s are severely discounted, 150s to 163s receive top prices, and there is a steady diminution in value for sizes smaller than these, though even 216s are worth more than 100s to 112s. On the other hand, with barrel apples the preference is for the larger sizes. The same principal is in operation here as on the English market.

The duty on fresh, unwrapped apples imported into Germany is 35¢ per 100 lbs and for apples with paper wrapping 50 cents per 100 lbs., when imported from countries having a commercial treaty with Germany; otherwise \$1.00 per 100 lbs. for apples with or without paper wrapping. Apples can be imported into Germany without an import license from the German authorities, but are subject to Government inspection before admission.

Scandinavia

The demand for American apples in Scandinavian countries has been increasing steadily during the past ten years. Direct exports of boxed and barreled apples from the United States to those markets during the year ended June 30, 1924 totaled 294,000 barrels, shipments of boxes having been converted to their barreled equivalent. Sweden led as a market with 139,000 barrels followed by Norway with 89,000 barrels and Denmark with 66,000 barrels. A large transshipment trade in

a/ Adapted from Report of the Canadian Trade Commissioner at Hamburg, Mr. L. D. Wilgress.

Scandinavia, Cont'd.

apples has developed between British ports and Hamburg, Rotterdam and the Scandinavian countries, by means of which large quantities are imported indirectly. Scandinavian buyers visit the British, Hamburg and Rotterdam auctions and purchase from supplies forwarded to those points on consignment.

Fruit is marketed as in England. The most generally satisfactory method of purchase is by direct contact between New York and Scandinavian houses. A large proportion of the purchases are now made through agents on the basis of cash against documents. The markets are so small, however, that they very easily become over-supplied, so that shipments should be carefully timed to avoid glutting. Reserve stocks held in New York facilitate a regulation of supply which would be difficult to control on a basis of direct shipment from the north-western States.

The close proximity of the British and Continental auctions make possible the inspection of purchases before delivery. The development of direct traffic with America, therefore, depends upon the maintenance of unquestionable standards of grading, packing and condition. The market is there, especially for medium sized fruit, but it must be developed along basically sound lines.

Belgium a/

Belgium offers a fairly good market for apples from October until the end of February. At the present time France and Holland are the principal foreign countries exporting to Belgium. The import duty, approximately \$1.00 per box, places a serious handicap on American shipments. The superior quality and pack of the American fruit, however, should enable it to occupy a sure position in the market. In general, red varieties are preferred. The Yellow Newtown, though appreciated, does not sell at a premium as it usually does in England.

Medium sizes are preferred. Sizes 150 to 175 command the best prices and smaller sizes up to 200 are likely to make higher values than the very large sizes. However, for apples like Delicious, which are considered a luxury, the large sizes are appreciated. A more extended use of the Belgium market could be made with advantage on the consignment basis if an American representative in the United Kingdom or a special representative on the Continent, constantly in touch with the market situation, were in position to direct shipments.

The Netherlands b/

A good market for American apples exists in the Netherlands, although that country produces considerable quantities for its own use and occasionally some for export. Large quantities are imported from the United States and Canada in years when the domestic crop is below normal. This was particularly true last

a/ Adapted from Report of the Canadian Trade Commissioner at Antwerp, Mr. A. S. Bleakney.

b/ Adapted from report of the Canadian Trade Commissioner at Rotterdam, Mr. Frederick H. Palmer.

FOREIGN MARKETS FOR AMERICAN APPLES, CONT'D.

The Netherlands, Cont'd.

year and indications point to a repetition of that demand during the current season.

The main demand in Rotterdam is for fancy eating or dessert apples, packed in boxes. Owing to the fact that the Netherlands is normally a large producer of apples and that domestic fruit is therefore on the market in quantity until the end of the year, the late varieties from the United States and Canada are likely to find their best market in January, February and March. Winesap, Spitzenburg, Rome Beauty and Yellow Newtown enjoy a ready sale.

Since boxed apples in the Netherlands are consumed by a limited class because of their high price and the availability of domestic fruit at moderate prices, they occupy the position of a luxury fruit. The demand, therefore, is not so exclusively for small and medium sizes as in Scandinavia and England. Buyers for the Dutch market in fact, will pay higher prices for the larger sizes, not objecting even to 96s. It must be realized, however, that Rotterdam as a market for imported fruit depends to a considerable extent on buyers for German account, and these prefer the smaller sizes.

Practically all imported apples are consigned for sale on shipper's account to wholesalers or auctioneers located at Rotterdam or Amsterdam. The auction sales are important factors on the market, business being transacted along lines similar to those followed in England. The Dutch Government levies a duty of 5 per cent ad valorem on apples. They may be imported from North America without certificates as to freedom from disease, etc., and there are no restrictive measures in force which might hamper this trade.

Mexico a/

Imports of apples into Mexico have reached substantial proportions during recent years and a profitable trade is done by the few firms which make a speciality of the business. United States export figures show that well over 100,000 boxes, and few, if any, barrels, are exported annually to that market. Although Mexico produces apples in the highlands, they are not of as fine a quality as those produced in more northerly climates. Apples, however, are highly appreciated and may be seen displayed for sale in fruit stores of the larger cities. While a certain proportion of these apples are grown locally, the better qualities are imported, and appear from September to April.

The principal sources of supply for the Mexican imports of apples are the states of Washington and Oregon. The fruit of the Wenatchee and Hood River Valleys enjoy especially fine reputations for quality in Mexico. There appears to be little demand for Eastern apples, although no explanation is obtainable as to the reason for the prejudice against them.

a/ Adapted from report of the Canadian Trade Commissioner at Mexico City, Mr. E. Noel Wilde.

FOREIGN MARKETS FOR AMERICAN APPLES, CONT'D.

Mexico, Cont'd.

Extra Fancy and Fancy grades constitute the bulk of the apples imported into Mexico. The trade demands careful grading and packing, and the lowest price it can get. With regard to sizes included in one shipment, the following selection is quoted by a large importer as being most suitable for the Mexican market, 25 per cent, 100 and larger; 50 per cent, 125 to 150; 25 per cent, 163 to 175 to the box. The weight of the apples in each box should be approximately 45 lbs. The box should be of standard size, as both wholesalers and retailers are very insistent upon this point. Wholesalers usually do the importing, although the employment of agents is increasing. The usual terms of purchase are f.o.b. shipping point, using an all-rail route and always taking shipment in carload lots.

The freight rate to Mexico from principal sources of supply is stated to be about \$1.50 per 100 pounds, and there is an additional charge of \$75 per car for icing and refrigeration. Terms of payment are usually cash against documents, subject to inspection and acceptance of boxes on arrival.

The customs duty on fresh fruits entering Mexico is 2 cents per kilo., Mexican currency (less than 1/2¢ per pound American currency), this duty being based upon the weight of apples plus the containers, and in addition there is a surcharge of 12 per cent on account of municipal and federal taxes. The total duty is therefore equal to slightly more than 1/2 cent per pound, American currency. No preferences are given in the Mexican Tariff. There are no embargoes or restrictions on the importation of fresh apples into Mexico.

Brazil a/

During the year ended June 30, 1924, Brazil imported more American apples than in any year since 1916. Although rich in tropical and sub-tropical fruits, such as oranges, tangerines, pineapples, melons, figs, etc., there is a steady but limited demand for eating apples, since that country produces practically none. The quantity of apples imported from year to year is materially affected by the increasing supplies of various domestic grown fruits. Moreover, the importation of Spanish and Portuguese grapes has a decided effect on the quantity of apples imported during any one particular year. If grapes are plentiful in Spain and Portugal, large quantities are shipped to Brazil, with a consequent reduction in the quantity of apples required. The demand for apples in Brazil is keenest just prior to the opening of the native fruit season in February, that is, from September through January. The Pacific Coast area of the United States figures as the source of supply for more than 80 per cent of the total imports, all boxed stock.

a/ Adapted from Reports of the Canadian Trade Commissioner, Mr. E. L. McColl, and of the American Consul, Geo. T. Colman, at Rio de Janeiro.

FOREIGN MARKETS FOR AMERICAN APPLES, CONT'D.

Brazil, Cont'd.

New Zealand and Tasmania are the leading competitors of the United States. Shipments from all sources must be of the highest order of pack with regard to selection for quality, size, color, etc. Sizes preferred in Brazil range from 113 to 150 to the box. The import duty on fresh apples is about 75 cents per box.

The direct line of the United States Shipping Board from the Western Coast of the United States to Brazil offers an opportunity for the development of the importation of American fruits other than apples, such as pears, peaches, plums and possibly grape fruit. Most of the grape fruit produced in Brazil is too bitter to be a good competitor with American varieties. The difference in the seasons between North and South America makes American fruit especially acceptable in Brazil at the time when supplies are heavy in the United States.

Argentina a/

According to the United States export figures, there were exported to Argentina over 177,000 boxes of American apples during the four months July to October 1924. This total is greater than exports for any twelve month period to that country. While the Republic of Argentina produces large quantities of other fruits, for climatic reasons apple production is restricted to a few southern localities. The Argentine crop is out of season with those of Canada and the United States, so that at certain times of the year the market is very largely supplied with imported apples.

There is no restriction on imports provided the apples are in sound condition and free from pests. A certificate of origin and freedom from disease must, however, accompany each shipment. The market demands the best in grading and packing, large sizes being wanted. The best season is from October to December. A feature of the Argentine market is a marked preference for apples of uniform red color. Almost any red variety of large size will find a sale, assuming that it holds up well under transportation.

A well known Argentine importer summarizes the comparative market value of the various types of apples suitable for the Argentine market which have reached Buenos Aires as follows: - Delicious - Variety most in demand at present. If the price is satisfactory, large quantities can be sold. Jonathan - Excellent for this market. Spitzenburg - Good but risky carrier. Winesap - Very acceptable. Stayman Winesap - Acceptable to a lesser degree. Northern Spy - Keeping qualities not generally known, but it is believed they hold well. Stark - Could be imported to advantage, but up to the present is unknown to the market. Rome Beauty, - Regular, good demand. Sells well if large sizes are shipped. King David - Excellent sale. If there are varieties similar in color and in lasting properties, these also could be imported. Winter Banana - Can be imported with success.

a/ Adapted from Report Published by the Department of Agriculture, Dominion of Canada in "Telegraphic News Letter".

PRICES OF AMERICAN APPLES ON BRITISH MARKETS, 1922-23 SEASON

Week ending	York Imperial	Baldwin	Winesap	Ben Davis	Gano
	Per barrel	Per barrel	Per barrel	Per barrel	Per barrel
Oct. 14 ..	\$4.66 - \$7.54	\$5.54 - \$7.09	-----	\$6.65 - \$6.87	\$5.47 - \$7.00
21 ..	4.69 - 7.59	6.03 - 7.14	-----	6.03 - 6.92	5.50 - 7.14
28 ..	5.56 - 8.22	5.56 - 6.22	\$6.67 - \$7.73	5.78 - 6.00	5.61 - 7.20
Nov. 4 ..	4.91 - 6.91	3.68 - 7.36	6.51 - 7.53	5.35 - 6.25	5.49 - 7.27
11 ..	4.46 - 7.14	4.02 - 6.25	6.25 - 6.69	5.35 - 6.25	6.13 - 6.36
18 ..	4.26 - 5.94	4.48 - 6.50	5.73 - 6.29	4.48 - 5.38	5.69 - 6.21
25 ..	4.50 - 6.29	4.16 - 5.84	4.94 - 5.73	4.50 - 5.28	5.30 - 5.77
Dec. 2 ..	4.30 - 7.24	5.66 - 6.11	4.98 - 6.11	4.19 - 5.21	5.21 - 5.69
9 ..	4.45 - 6.39	3.88 - 6.16	5.71 - 5.94	4.57 - 5.82	5.25 - 5.71
16 ..	4.87 - 6.73	4.64 - 6.33	5.69 - 5.78	4.64 - 5.68	5.13 - 5.59
23 ..	4.64 - 7.20	4.18 - 6.35	5.70 - 5.85	4.64 - 5.34	5.31 - 5.73
Jan. 6 ..	4.18 - 6.86	4.10 - 5.76	5.68 - 5.89	5.35 - 6.20	-----
13 ..	4.68 - 7.02	3.74 - 5.85	4.90 - 5.70	6.55 - 7.02	-----
20 ..	3.96 - 6.53	4.20 - 5.83	4.63 - 5.31	6.76 - 7.11	-----
27 ..	4.70 - 6.57	4.23 - 5.90	4.50 - 5.69	5.58 - 6.05	-----
Feb. 3 ..	5.14 - 6.42	4.17 - 5.85	4.61 - 5.73	4.90 - 6.54	-----

Week ending	Yellow Newtown	Spitzenburg	Jonathan	Grimes Golden and Delicious 1/	King David and Winesap 2/	Rome Beauty
	Per box	Per box	Per box	Per box	Per box	Per box
Oct. 21:	\$2.96-\$3.52	-----	\$3.35-\$3.57	-----	\$1.89-\$1.92	-----
28:	2.11- 3.56	-----	2.11 - 3.44	-----	2.44- 3.11	-----
Nov. 4:	1.56- 3.79	-----	2.34 - 3.12	-----	1.86- 2.19	-----
11:	2.45- 3.12	-----	1.78 - 2.79	-----	1.70- 2.20	-----
18:	2.13- 3.36	\$1.93 -\$2.15	1.96 - 2.69	\$1.65 -\$2.13	1.90- 2.13	\$2.13 -\$2.90
25:	2.25- 3.37	2.02 - 2.25	1.57 - 2.30	1.70 - 2.29	2.02- 2.19	1.90 - 2.43
Dec. 2:	2.49- 3.28	1.92 - 2.09	1.70 - 2.26	2.15 - 2.30	1.93- 2.13	1.70 - 2.15
9:	2.63- 3.65	2.05 - 3.02	1.26 - 2.51	1.69 - 2.33	2.05- 2.51	1.94 - 2.67
16:	2.49- 3.71	1.97 - 2.44	1.51 - 2.32	1.74 - 2.44	1.86- 2.38	2.00 - 2.59
23:	2.44- 3.08	1.80 - 3.02	1.28 - 3.02	1.97 - 2.55	1.74- 2.44	1.51 - 2.25
Jan. 6:	2.32- 3.02	1.86 - 2.91	1.74 - 2.15	1.63 - 2.44	1.74- 2.85	2.15 - 2.44
13:	1.87- 2.92	2.10 - 2.80	1.87 - 2.46	1.70 - 2.25	1.75- 2.90	2.20 - 2.50
20:	1.75- 3.09	1.98 - 2.91	1.40 - 2.68	1.86 - 3.03	1.98- 3.15	2.33 - 2.68
27:	1.70- 2.89	1.91 - 2.90	2.33 - 2.80	2.19 - 3.00	1.97- 3.12	2.16 - 2.68
Feb. 3:	1.69- 2.57	1.87 - 2.98	2.30 - 2.91	1.93 - 2.59	1.87- 2.98	2.20 - 2.70

1/ Quotations on Grimes Golden up to and including Dec. 23. Quotations on Delicious began Dec. 23 and continue to end of season.

2/ Quotations on King David up to and including Nov. 18. Quotations on Winesap from Nov. 25 to end of season.

PRICES OF AMERICAN APPLES ON BRITISH MARKETS
1923-24 SEASON

(Barreled Varieties)

Week ending		York	Baldwin	Winesap	Ben Davis	Gano
		Imperial				
		Per bbl.	Per bbl.	Per bbl.	Per bbl.	Per bbl.
Oct.	2	\$5.00 - \$8.45	\$5.57 - \$7.50	\$6.79 - \$7.50	\$6.02 - \$8.06	\$6.21 - \$7.33
	9	6.15 - 8.42	5.69 - 7.29	6.83 - 7.40	6.15 - 7.29	6.15 - 7.29
	16	4.54 - 8.62	4.31 - 7.60	6.75 - 7.25	5.22 - 7.26	5.50 - 6.24
	23	4.03 - 7.28	4.26 - 5.83	6.00 - 6.50	3.81 - 5.27	5.15 - 5.60
	30	3.36 - 5.72	4.04 - 5.49	5.38 - 6.00	4.04 - 5.72	4.48 - 5.72
Nov.	6	3.79 - 5.36	3.79 - 5.58	3.35 - 4.46	3.91 - 5.02	3.12 - 4.90
	13	3.73 - 5.26	3.94 - 4.60	3.29 - 4.93	3.90 - 5.00	3.24 - 4.82
	20	3.68 - 5.53	3.90 - 6.61	4.44 - 4.66	3.25 - 5.31	3.90 - 5.31
	27	3.72 - 5.14	4.69 - 5.47	4.60 - 6.35	3.93 - 4.92	4.04 - 4.37
Dec.	4	5.00 - 5.76	4.35 - 6.52	4.35 - 4.89	3.91 - 5.11	4.46 - 5.70
	11	4.12 - 6.13	4.82 - 6.69	4.38 - 5.26	3.94 - 5.38	4.38 - 5.47
	18	4.81 - 7.22	4.81 - 7.00	4.37 - 5.03	3.50 - 5.47	4.59 - 5.48
	25	4.34 - 5.65	4.34 - 5.00	4.49 - 5.31	4.45 - 5.10	4.47 - 5.50
Jan.	1	5.58 - 6.43	3.86 - 5.62	4.55 - 5.63	4.29 - 5.04	4.70 - 5.73
	8	5.36 - 6.65	4.93 - 5.36	4.72 - 5.79	5.36 - 6.22	5.25 - 5.79
	15	4.77 - 5.20	4.75 - 5.40	4.24 - 5.09	5.94 - 6.36	5.09 - 5.67
	22	4.86 - 6.34	4.65 - 5.92	4.86 - 5.34	4.76 - 5.28	4.86 - 5.81
	29	5.12 - 6.50	4.48 - 6.18	5.54 - 6.39	4.05 - 5.76	5.12 - 5.70
Feb.	5	3.44 - 4.95	3.98 - 6.03	5.17 - 6.46	3.83 - 5.81	4.74 - 6.46
	12	3.23 - 6.45	3.33 - 6.56	4.95 - 6.19	3.87 - 6.02	4.73 - 6.02
	19	4.72 - 6.65	4.40 - 5.90	5.25 - 6.22	4.29 - 5.79	4.29 - 5.63
	26	4.30 - 6.61	4.30 - 6.45	4.30 - 6.29	4.41 - 6.02	4.09 - 5.81
Mar.	4	5.91 - 7.73	4.72 - 6.44	3.87 - 6.34	3.81 - 6.44	4.30 - 5.48
	11	4.49 - 4.70	5.34 - 7.27	2.89 - 6.30	5.55 - 7.05	4.92 - 5.88
	18	4.93 - 5.36	5.14 - 6.43	3.86 - 6.86	5.89 - 6.86	6.22 - 6.64
	25	5.40 - 5.58	4.94 - 7.62	4.08 - 6.66	4.08 - 6.87	7.00 - 7.51
Apr.	1	5.54 - 6.02	5.31 - 6.24	4.30 - 6.88	5.82 - 6.38	6.67 - 7.53
	8	5.63 - 6.49	6.49 - 7.14	6.28 - 6.71	5.92 - 6.79	6.70 - 7.49

PRICES OF AMERICAN APPLES ON BRITISH MARKETS,
1923-24 SEASON, CONT'D.

(Boxed Varieties)

Week ending	Yellow Newtown	Spitzen- burg	Jonathan	Grimes Golden and Delicious ^{1/}	King David and Winesap ^{1/}	Rome Beauty
	Per box	Per box	Per box	Per box	Per box	Per box
Oct. 2	\$2.50-\$4.77	\$3.01-\$3.41	\$3.35-\$3.52	\$3.41-\$3.75	\$3.41-\$3.63	-----
9	2.50- 4.15	3.64- 4.10	2.50- 2.96	3.50- 3.80	1.59- 2.16	-----
16	2.21- 3.97	2.84- 3.20	2.04- 3.97	3.63- 3.86	2.27- 3.69	-----
23	1.68- 3.42	2.00- 3.00	1.34- 3.36	2.95- 3.29	1.62- 2.91	-----
30	1.57- 2.41	1.79- 2.35	1.91- 2.58	1.79- 2.07	1.91- 2.35	-----
Nov. 6	1.67- 2.57	1.79- 2.00	1.56- 2.23	1.56- 1.79	1.34- 1.56	-----
13	1.64- 2.63	1.75- 2.00	1.53- 2.00	1.31- 1.75	1.31- 1.42	-----
20	1.73- 2.28	1.52- 1.73	1.30- 2.17	1.30- 1.73	1.52- 1.84	-----
27	1.53- 2.73	1.53- 1.97	1.42- 2.02	1.31- 1.53	1.53- 1.64	-----
Dec. 4	1.79- 2.60	1.75- 2.39	1.30- 2.17	1.30- 1.79	1.74- 1.96	-----
11	2.00- 2.59	1.65- 1.97	1.37- 2.25	1.15- 1.87	1.70- 1.83	-----
18	1.87- 3.02	1.95- 2.40	1.65- 2.59	1.43- 1.87	1.65- 1.89	-----
25	1.52- 2.39	1.63- 2.17	1.74- 2.39	1.85- 2.33	1.68- 2.55	\$1.85-\$2.23
Jan. 1	1.88- 2.57	1.82- 2.36	1.93- 2.57	1.72- 2.20	2.25- 2.52	1.77- 2.14
8	1.50- 2.57	2.04- 2.36	2.04- 2.73	1.93- 2.36	1.93- 3.00	1.88- 2.14
15	2.39- 2.97	2.39- 2.49	2.76- 3.66	2.33- 3.18	2.33- 3.02	1.70- 2.23
22	2.43- 2.96	2.32- 2.54	2.43- 3.65	2.32- 3.43	2.54- 3.01	1.69- 2.27
29	2.13- 2.98	2.34- 2.82	2.56- 2.93	2.24- 3.30	2.08- 3.09	1.73- 2.49
Feb. 5	2.64- 2.91	2.58- 3.23	2.58- 3.01	2.21- 2.58	2.80- 3.01	2.53- 2.58
12	2.37- 3.50	2.58- 3.12	2.37- 2.93	2.37- 2.78	2.37- 3.12	2.53- 3.17
19	2.57- 3.11	2.36- 3.00	2.68- 3.38	-----	2.79- 3.16	2.57- 3.11
26	2.37- 3.23	2.58- 3.23	2.37- 3.23	-----	2.80- 3.39	-----
Mar. 4	2.79- 3.60	2.36- 3.11	-----	-----	2.58- 3.33	-----
11	2.72- 3.31	2.56- 2.99	-----	-----	2.35- 3.26	-----
18	2.57- 3.43	2.36- 3.06	-----	-----	2.14- 3.16	-----
25	2.63- 2.95	2.42- 2.68	-----	-----	2.36- 2.79	-----
Apr. 1	1.94- 2.69	2.15- 2.58	-----	-----	2.20- 2.37	-----
8	1.89- 3.14	2.38- 2.49	-----	-----	1.84- 2.76	2.49- 2.71

^{1/} Quotations on Grimes Golden and King David up to and including Dec. 18.
Quotations on Delicious and Winesap begin on Dec. 25 and continue to end of season.

PRICES OF AMERICAN APPLES ON BRITISH MARKETS, 1924-25 SEASON

Week	York					Yellow	
ending	Imperial	Baldwin	Winesap	Ben Davis	Gano	Newtown	Jonathan
	Per bbl.	Per bbl.	Per bbl.	Per bbl.	Per bbl.	Per bbl.	Per bbl.
Oct. 4	\$5.35-7.58:	---	\$5.81-6.70:	\$5.58-6.69:	\$5.56-6.47:	\$5.13-9.37:	\$6.24-8.92:
11	4.48-7.39:	---	5.82-6.71:	5.37-6.49:	5.37-6.49:	4.92-5.59:	5.82-7.83:
18	5.38-6.95:	\$4.26-5.50:	5.38-6.85:	4.49-6.06:	4.49-6.73:	4.26-5.61:	4.93-7.40:
25	4.95-5.90:	4.50-5.81:	4.05-5.63:	4.05-5.63:	4.05-5.63:	4.28-5.81:	5.63-6.97:
Nov. 1	4.75-6.12:	4.70-5.85:	4.08-5.66:	4.53-6.34:	4.15-5.85:	4.53-5.89:	4.53-6.12:
8	5.03-6.40:	4.90-6.00:	4.12-5.72:	4.80-5.72:	4.83-5.91:	4.80-5.72:	5.03-6.12:
15	5.23-6.26:	5.10-7.08:	4.40-5.79:	4.63-6.49:	5.23-6.49:	4.63-6.49:	
22	5.21-6.93:	4.97-7.46:	4.50-6.00:	4.73-6.63:	5.21-6.15:	4.73-6.15:	
29	5.10-5.79:	4.63-7.18:	4.17-6.25:	4.63-5.79:	4.17-5.79:	4.63-6.72:	

Week	Yellow	Spitzen-				Grimes	Rome
ending	Newtown	box	Jonathan	Delicious	Winesap	Golden	Beauty
	Per box	Per box	Per box	Per box	Per box	Per box	Per box
Oct. 4	\$2.68-4.01:		\$2.68-4.46:				
11	2.24-4.03:		3.13-3.92:				
18	2.47-3.14:		2.02-3.81:			\$2.02-2.47:	\$1.79-3.14:
25	2.09-2.99:		1.80-3.27:	\$2.48-3.15:		1.92-2.25:	1.75-3.11:
Nov. 1	2.15-3.00:	\$1.83-2.90:	2.04-3.11:	2.83-3.17:	\$1.82-2.91:	1.80-2.41:	1.69-3.17:
8	1.83-3.43:	1.83-2.97:	1.83-3.43:	1.83-3.20:	1.83-2.97:	1.75-2.89:	
15	2.14-3.48:	1.85-3.24:	1.85-3.24:	2.20-3.45:	1.85-3.24:		1.85-3.24:
22	2.37-3.61:	2.37-3.55:	2.37-3.21:	2.37-3.61:	1.89-3.31:		2.37-3.06:
29	2.32-3.94:	2.35-3.61:	2.55-3.48:	2.50-3.64:	2.44-3.01:	2.49-2.67:	2.44-3.01:

APPLES, GREEN OR RIFE: EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES BY COUNTRIES. YEARS ENDING
JUNE 30, 1900 - 1924, AND 4 MONTHS, JULY - OCTOBER, 1924.

(Boxes Converted to Barreled Equivalent on Basis of Three to One)

Year ending June 30	United Kingdom	Germany	France	Sweden	Norway	Denmark	Other Europe	Total Europe
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
1900 ..	388,966	64,086	3,346	a/ 3,255	b/	105	1,427	461,185
1901 ..	794,660	33,495	101	a/ 1,554	b/	4	789	830,603
1902 ..	380,495	21,873	333	a/ 2,024	b/	43	1,381	406,149
1903 ..	1,428,242	156,717	3,556	105	1,255	972	1,312	1,592,159
1904 ..	1,553,341	333,586	37,205	259	927	6,608	22,892	1,954,818
1905 ..	1,250,118	165,903	474	155	857	1,042	4,314	1,422,863
1906 ..	925,087	167,752	26,912	62	662	1,314	14,208	1,135,997
1907 ..	1,171,987	201,218	1,336	3,488	2,538	7,863	10,846	1,399,276
1908 ..	806,224	124,618	742	185	1,781	4,744	3,072	941,366
1909 ..	677,371	36,463	882	1,226	2,103	10,655	2,094	730,794
1910 ..	646,726	108,786	255	14	2,321	4,569	3,015	765,686
1911 ..	1,318,110	112,319	842	2,283	4,914	11,959	4,810	1,455,237
1912 ..	994,551	122,823	1,421	350	3,705	10,626	5,155	1,138,631
1913 ..	1,318,426	272,382	2,308	3,926	14,628	17,439	4,906	1,634,015
1914 ..	827,028	168,792	3,374	1,236	6,857	6,455	13,010	1,026,752
1915 ..	1,747,396	---	369	6,111	20,021	47,437	20,231	1,841,565
1916 ..	874,587	---	1,549	8,787	25,323	56,520	1,005	967,771
1917 ..	1,147,412	---	6,144	3,573	20,410	11,989	1,463	1,190,991
1918 ..	1,766	---	5	---	---	168	968	2,907
1919 ..	1,016,945	---	2,125	32,732	116,791	31,455	2,173	1,202,221
1920 ..	600,578	55	634	14,273	76,382	15,105	2,389	709,416
1921 ..	2,061,622	1,498	445	13,039	74,960	21,576	4,981	2,178,121
1922 ..	771,452	75	149	13,936	47,017	16,893	2,852	852,374
1923 ..	1,314,981	4,846	444	9,598	56,107	7,330	2,500	1,395,806
1924 ..	2,955,395	201,446	465	138,526	88,865	65,841	96,914	3,547,452
4 months:								
July-Oct.								
1924...	916,770	41,656	1	41,395	18,249	10,616	17,248	1,045,935

a/ Includes Norway.

b/ Included in Sweden.

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States.

APPLES, GREEN OR RIPE: EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES BY COUNTRIES, YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1900 TO 1924, AND 4 MONTHS, JULY TO OCTOBER, 1924. CONT'D.

(Boxes Converted to Barreled Equivalent on Basis of Three to One)

Year ending June 30	Canada	Mexico	Australia	Cuba	Brazil	Argentina	Other countries	Grand Total
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
1900 ..	17,869	4,243	9,270	8,361	1,724	---	23,984	526,636
1901 ..	16,489	5,041	7,142	8,229	2,012	2	14,155	883,673
1902 ..	19,650	5,488	10,836	5,424	86	5	12,081	459,719
1903 ..	18,451	6,678	6,161	7,928	3,394	12	21,347	1,656,129
1904 ..	15,629	9,071	10,003	6,637	4,005	---	18,099	2,018,262
1905 ..	21,840	12,278	7,770	11,505	5,596	1	18,089	1,499,942
1906 ..	20,900	11,312	14,204	9,628	4,354	---	12,594	1,208,939
1907 ..	51,438	16,294	12,859	18,864	7,697	3	32,836	1,539,267
1908 ..	44,045	10,834	11,399	13,580	6,331	72	21,918	1,049,545
1909 ..	65,920	17,157	21,120	16,699	7,205	255	37,129	896,279
1910 ..	68,920	20,899	3,400	16,835	9,462	580	36,296	922,078
1911 ..	155,081	18,539	12,230	21,928	13,387	1,180	43,524	1,721,106
1912 ..	206,857	23,799	427	18,962	20,956	8,464	38,285	1,456,381
1913 ..	376,951	31,271	14,346	19,745	14,172	7,239	52,393	2,150,132
1914 ..	299,347	11,080	35,536	13,764	25,314	36,266	58,510	1,506,569
1915 ..	318,840	8,000	22,679	26,595	26,297	49,179	58,346	2,351,501
1916 ..	301,986	10,365	34,809	28,210	28,486	44,003	50,691	1,466,321
1917 ..	314,955	36,686	25,343	30,093	25,297	58,453	58,179	1,739,997
1918 ..	457,948	57,465	7,603	30,854	15,347	29,176	34,109	635,409
1919 ..	264,665	33,442	---	26,936	11,718	6,576	30,790	1,576,348
1920 ..	188,543	25,676	13	28,151	23,557	28,336	46,906	1,050,598
1921 ..	327,561	46,500	3,755	40,233	13,247	14,907	40,777	2,665,101
1922 ..	133,050	29,653	---	23,978	9,534	9,257	36,313	1,094,159
1923 ..	162,978	39,022	1	36,814	14,785	33,342	73,581	1,756,329
1924 ..	260,731	43,823	234	53,012	28,413	55,699	108,943	4,098,307
4 months:								
July-Oct:								
1924 ..	78,633	13,704	---	13,613	12,340	59,788	39,442	1,263,455

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States.

APPLES (GREEN OR RIFE): INTERNATIONAL TRADE, YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1921-1923.

Country	1921		1922		1923	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	Barrels a/	Barrels a/	Barrels a/	Barrels a/	Barrels a/	Barrels a/
Australia	--	582,299	--	--	--	--
Belgium	126,690	104,758	29,747	187,451	41,254	260,875
Brazil	10,050	--	11,048	--	--	--
Canada	139,199	1,825,237	170,584	1,494,325	184,942	1,609,419
Denmark	98,829	767	83,548	608	133,293	--
Netherlands	63,918	306,708	57,610	115,986	107,444	251,110
New Zealand	7,612	13,733	6,102	31,246	5,996	41,325
Spain	--	3,010	--	1,510	--	2,557
Sweden	91,412	490	67,554	812 b/	205,136	--
United Kingdom..	3,064,373	--	3,411,362	--	4,827,257	--
United States ..	--	1,936,224	434,943	1,648,425	400,251	2,958,764

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Barrels of 144 pounds.

b/ Includes pears.

GRAPES (FRESH): INTERNATIONAL TRADE, YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1921-1923.

Country	1921		1922		1923	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Belgium	35,397	3,085,404	242,061	2,775,049	403,470	3,763,398
Brazil	1,274,349	--	2,961,935	--	--	--
Canada	7,702,330 a/		7,622,745 a/		10,956,920 a/	
Denmark	1,590,878	441	1,715,179	220	1,473,775	--
Egypt	9,810,690	7,974	13,825,990	15,000	20,759,889	11,667
France	6,752,469	13,656,615	12,961,284	6,460,580	12,866,266	12,111,411
Greece	--	3,599,733	--	4,181,079	--	7,689,923
Italy	20,944	18,753,430	44,974	12,172,478	41,226	29,377,618
Netherlands	561,615	3,486,826	568,787	3,071,008	1,781,317	2,418,446
Norway	934,231	--	3,191,496	--	3,431,771	--
Spain	21,337,619	68,815,017	6,532,589	86,978,291	5,553	100,564,941
Sweden	1,700,864	--	1,231,986	--	--	--
Switzerland	17,093,807	13,228	13,208,640	8,157	16,375,328	1,102
United Kingdom..	63,971,152	--	72,063,936	--	75,100,816	--
United States ..	19,547,912	--	35,216,818	13,825,152	21,584,602	19,856,033

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Not separately stated.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED IN THE STATE OF SAO PAULO,
BRAZIL, 1919-1923.

Year	Cattle	Swine	Sheep
1919	238,664	65,182	2,253
1920	208,303	76,927	2,598
1921	148,377	52,879	1,933
1922	164,775	50,735	1,882
1923	272,843	198,503	2,170

MEAT PRODUCTION IN THE STATE OF SAO PAULO, BRAZIL,
1919-1922.

Year	Frozen	Chilled	Fresh	Preserved	Other
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1919 ..	76,607	10,162	28,696	5,420	---
1920 ..	69,642	14,109	11,967	329	23,097
1921 ..	36,509	20,876	19,534	132	5,196
1922 ..	40,503	33,261	--	242	24,963
1923 ..	--	--	--	--	---

Boletim da Directoria de Industria e Commercio No. 9-10, 1921, 1922 and 1923. Letter from American Consul General A. Gaulin and Consul H. Donovan, Rio de Janeiro, November 12, 1924.

BUTTER PRICES IN LONDON, COPENHAGEN, AND NEW YORK

(By Cable)

Market and butter	November 20, November 27, December 4,		
	1924	1924	1924
	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.
Copenhagen, Official Quotation	43.00	47.67	46.62
New York, 92 score	43.50	1/ 47.50	46.00
London:			
Danish	45.43	49.48	48.71
Dutch, unsalted	46.61	48.65	---
New Zealand	42.34	43.47	42.64
" " , unsalted	---	---	44.94
Australian	38.41	40.16	40.13
Australian, unsalted	39.45	40.57	40.55
Canadian	36.55	36.43-38.82	39.46-40.29
Canadian, unsalted	---	38.10-39.33	39.29-40.13
Argentine, unsalted	35.52	36.43-37.26	36.36-37.62
Siberian	33.46	31.88-35.19	31.35-35.11
American	---	---	---
American, unsalted	---	---	---

Quotations converted at exchange of the day.

1/ Holiday. Quotations as of preceding day.

GERMAN HOG AND FAT MARKETS.

(By Cable)

Items	Unit	Week Ending		
		November 19	November 26	December 3
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets	Number	46,526	51,515	50,453
Prices of hogs, Berlin	\$ per 100 lbs.	17.29	15.88	16.74
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg	"	17.01	17.04	17.24
Price of margarine, Berlin	"	13.29	13.29	13.29

PRICES OF AMERICAN APPLES IN BRITISH MARKETS
(Week ending December 6, 1924)

Variety and grade	Origin	Market	Week ending Nov. 29, 1924	Week ending Dec. 6, 1924
			Per barrel	Per barrel
York Imperial, All grades.....	Virginia	London	\$5.10 - \$5.79	\$5.62 - \$6.09
" "	"	Liverpool	5.10 - 6.60	5.62 - 6.32
Yellow Newtown, All grades.....	"	"	4.63 - 6.72	-----
Ben Davis, All grades.....	"	"	4.17 - 5.79	4.21 - 5.85
" "	Maine	"	-----	4.21 - 5.15
" "	New York	"	4.63 - 5.79	3.98 - 5.39
Winesap, All grades.....	Virginia	"	4.17 - 6.25	4.68 - 5.39
Stayman Winesap, All grades.....	"	"	4.17 - 5.33	-----
Gano, All grades.....	"	"	4.17 - 5.79	4.21 - 5.85
" "	New York	"	4.63 - 5.79	-----
" "	Maine	"	-----	4.21 - 5.15
Baldwin, All grades.....	Maine.	"	4.63 - 7.18	5.39 - 6.09
" "	New York	"	-----	3.98 - 5.39
Rhode Island Greening, All grades	" "	"	5.79 - 6.95	-----
			Per box	Per box
Jonathan, Extra fancy.....	Washington	"	-----	2.46 - 3.10
Fancy.....	"	"	-----	2.46 - 3.10
C Grade.....	"	"	-----	2.11 - 2.34
All grades.....	Oregon	"	2.49 - 2.67	-----
" "	Washington	London	2.55 - 3.48	-----
Yellow Newtown, Extra fancy.....	Oregon	Liverpool	3.71 - 4.00	3.28 - 3.98
" "	"	London	3.13 - 3.94	-----
Fancy.....	"	"	2.78 - 3.48	-----
" "	"	Liverpool	3.01 - 3.48	3.28 - 3.98
C Grade.....	"	"	2.55 - 2.78	2.58 - 3.04
" "	"	London	2.32 - 2.66	-----
All grades.....	California	Liverpool	2.32 - 2.55	2.17 - 2.81
" "	Oregon	London	-----	2.81 - 3.51
" "	California	"	-----	2.46 - 2.58
Rome Beauty, Extra Fancy.....	Washington	Liverpool	-----	2.46 - 3.10
Fancy.....	"	"	-----	2.46 - 3.10
C grade.....	"	"	-----	2.11 - 2.34
All grades.....	"	London	2.44 - 3.01	2.58 - 2.70
Winesap, Extra fancy.....	"	Liverpool	-----	2.46 - 3.10
Fancy.....	"	"	-----	2.46 - 3.10
C grade.....	"	"	-----	2.11 - 2.34
All grades.....	Oregon	"	2.44 - 3.01	-----
Spitzenburg, Extra fancy.....	"	"	-----	2.46 - 3.04
Fancy.....	"	"	-----	2.46 - 3.04
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